

National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH, Editor and Proprietor.
The National Republican is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at the southwest corner of Third and Pennsylvania streets, and is furnished to subscribers (by carrier) at fifty cents per annum in advance.
Single copies, 10 cents.
Advertisements: Twenty-five cents per line. Advertisements under the name of "For Sale or Rent," "Wanted," "Lost and Found," and "Personal," receive a half price per line.
The Weekly National Republican is published every Saturday morning, and is furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One copy one year, three copies one year, five copies one year, ten copies one year, twenty copies one year, fifty copies one year, one hundred copies one year, and so on in proportion.
Communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to W. J. MURTAGH, Proprietor, National Republican, Washington, D. C.

THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FEDERATED MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1874.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The business office of THE REPUBLICAN for the present will continue at Tenth and D streets, at which place all persons having business relations with the paper will call. Due notice will be given of the removal of the business department to the new REPUBLICAN building.

MR. CUSHING.

The Republican members of the Senate in caucus yesterday, doubt, astonished at the developments made by the enemies of Mr. Cushing. The most drastic scrutiny of his past record finally produced a private letter, written for the purpose of serving the interests of a personal friend, the criminality of which, if there be any truth in it, was admitted to Mr. Davis, at Montgomery, Ala., when that individual was about to begin his career of treason as the President of the Southern Confederacy. The date of the letter was in March, 1861, before any overt act of treason had been committed against the Government. It requires but slight knowledge of the country to know that it was addressed to Mr. Davis, at Montgomery, Ala., when that individual was about to begin his career of treason as the President of the Southern Confederacy. The date of the letter was in March, 1861, before any overt act of treason had been committed against the Government. It requires but slight knowledge of the country to know that it was addressed to Mr. Davis, at Montgomery, Ala., when that individual was about to begin his career of treason as the President of the Southern Confederacy.

After an exhaustive debate the House yesterday concluded to postpone until March, the bill to provide an education fund from the proceeds of the sales of public lands. This action was superinduced from the objections constantly springing forth to the exclusive disposition of this source of revenue in the present monetary stringency. While the available receipts would not be sufficient to meet the needs of the Government, the plan only served to add to the public debt. The action was superinduced from the objections constantly springing forth to the exclusive disposition of this source of revenue in the present monetary stringency.

We claim, for these reasons, that we cannot consistently recommend to the President in commendation of his nomination. If the contents of the letter had been known to us weeks or months ago, it would not have influenced us against him. It appears to us today as if he had yesterday, as prematurely a man to be trusted in the highest and most responsible position. In these days of fraternal good feeling, when we have wanted unqualified stoniness to bloody-handed rebels, and when we have exalted even the Vice President of the Confederacy to undue prominence, we cannot afford to remember such a trifling affair as a man as Mr. Cushing. It is impossible at this time to give the full text of the letter referred to, but it was really, as we have said, a letter compared with the action of Mr. Cushing, and which has been exaggerated into unwarranted significance, we do not hesitate to assert. The personal friend in whose service it was written was a native of the South, and was returning to that section under conscientious conviction, no doubt, that duty called him thither. It was a real and not a mere letter, and a kindly one. Not one of the many thousands of people who may impulsively condemn it this morning would have refused to serve a friend under similar circumstances. Congressmen and politicians of every grade, private citizens, and in short, people of every kind, were separated from each other at that time with mutual respect or with mutual recriminations. When the act is analyzed, not in the light of partisan zeal or under the promptings of personal interest, it appears to have been a passing courtesy, the omission of which would have been inexcusable. Surely if no greater regard is shown to the central of the bill, not that members of Congress are not entitled to the compensation they claimed, or that they did not have the clear constitutional right to do what they did; but the time was inopportune. The people were sorely pinched for money; the working-man, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man alike felt the stringency in the money market. Congressmen felt it also, and it was the most natural thing in the world that they should for themselves have sought the relief where they did seek it. A thousand arguments were ready at their hands; but the trouble was the country could not put itself in their place, and hence the universal voice of condemnation with which it was greeted.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The House yesterday passed the salary bill as it came from the Senate, going back so far as members of Congress are concerned, to the old compensation. This is a graceful submission upon the part of the House to public opinion and the wishes of their constituents, and the only cause of regret about the whole matter is that it was not done long ago. A great and grave mistake was made in the handling of the bill, not that members of Congress are not entitled to the compensation they claimed, or that they did not have the clear constitutional right to do what they did; but the time was inopportune. The people were sorely pinched for money; the working-man, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man alike felt the stringency in the money market. Congressmen felt it also, and it was the most natural thing in the world that they should for themselves have sought the relief where they did seek it. A thousand arguments were ready at their hands; but the trouble was the country could not put itself in their place, and hence the universal voice of condemnation with which it was greeted.

meetings, and State Legislatures, and political conventions. It was an unpopular measure, odious to all classes of the community and to all parties, and the House in consenting to its repeal has strengthened itself immensely with the country. No man and no party can deny the fact that the repeal of the salary bill was a popular measure, and that the House in consenting to its repeal has strengthened itself immensely with the country.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The first attempt of the House at a solution of the financial difficulties which confronts the Treasury and the country is anything but satisfactory. The action of that body Monday was simply childish. If the House had been organized upon the basis of the Pickwick club we could possibly account for its extraordinary performance on Monday last, but since it is not, we confess to a utter inability to see either rhyme or reason in its proceedings.

It is impossible to reconcile these conflicting forces. No theory can be added in their support which would hold good anywhere outside the walls of a lunatic asylum. If one was right, the other was certainly wrong, and if the third was sound and sensible the others were ridiculous. The whole thing is a mere jumble of like trifling with a great and important question, involving so many of the vital interests of the country, that the spectacle will carry sorrow to the friends of the dominant party in the House, and be pointed to as another evidence of the indifference of members, or of their incompetency to perform the duties of the position.

Congressmen are well understood that this policy will not do, and that the country will not stand very much stupider, such as that which it was called upon to witness on the occasion to which we refer. We do not wish to be understood as blaming either Mr. Kelley or Mr. Hawley or Mr. Holman. The first mentioned has, we believe, the highest motives, and the last the best way out of present difficulties; but the only question Mr. Holman's sincerity, and Mr. Hawley meant well enough in the matter. What we especially complain of, and what the country will be certain to condemn, is the self-justification upon the part of the majority of the House who voted against the bill, and who failed to do so in regard to the effect of their votes in the way of demoralizing the public, inspiring a want of confidence and courage where courage and confidence are so much needed. If the House wishes to win the respect of the people, it will not repeat the nonsense and absurdity which it showed itself so thoroughly incapable of committing in the beginning of the week.

After an exhaustive debate the House yesterday concluded to postpone until March, the bill to provide an education fund from the proceeds of the sales of public lands. This action was superinduced from the objections constantly springing forth to the exclusive disposition of this source of revenue in the present monetary stringency. While the available receipts would not be sufficient to meet the needs of the Government, the plan only served to add to the public debt. The action was superinduced from the objections constantly springing forth to the exclusive disposition of this source of revenue in the present monetary stringency.

We claim, for these reasons, that we cannot consistently recommend to the President in commendation of his nomination. If the contents of the letter had been known to us weeks or months ago, it would not have influenced us against him. It appears to us today as if he had yesterday, as prematurely a man to be trusted in the highest and most responsible position. In these days of fraternal good feeling, when we have wanted unqualified stoniness to bloody-handed rebels, and when we have exalted even the Vice President of the Confederacy to undue prominence, we cannot afford to remember such a trifling affair as a man as Mr. Cushing. It is impossible at this time to give the full text of the letter referred to, but it was really, as we have said, a letter compared with the action of Mr. Cushing, and which has been exaggerated into unwarranted significance, we do not hesitate to assert. The personal friend in whose service it was written was a native of the South, and was returning to that section under conscientious conviction, no doubt, that duty called him thither. It was a real and not a mere letter, and a kindly one. Not one of the many thousands of people who may impulsively condemn it this morning would have refused to serve a friend under similar circumstances. Congressmen and politicians of every grade, private citizens, and in short, people of every kind, were separated from each other at that time with mutual respect or with mutual recriminations. When the act is analyzed, not in the light of partisan zeal or under the promptings of personal interest, it appears to have been a passing courtesy, the omission of which would have been inexcusable. Surely if no greater regard is shown to the central of the bill, not that members of Congress are not entitled to the compensation they claimed, or that they did not have the clear constitutional right to do what they did; but the time was inopportune. The people were sorely pinched for money; the working-man, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man alike felt the stringency in the money market. Congressmen felt it also, and it was the most natural thing in the world that they should for themselves have sought the relief where they did seek it. A thousand arguments were ready at their hands; but the trouble was the country could not put itself in their place, and hence the universal voice of condemnation with which it was greeted.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The House yesterday passed the salary bill as it came from the Senate, going back so far as members of Congress are concerned, to the old compensation. This is a graceful submission upon the part of the House to public opinion and the wishes of their constituents, and the only cause of regret about the whole matter is that it was not done long ago. A great and grave mistake was made in the handling of the bill, not that members of Congress are not entitled to the compensation they claimed, or that they did not have the clear constitutional right to do what they did; but the time was inopportune. The people were sorely pinched for money; the working-man, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man alike felt the stringency in the money market. Congressmen felt it also, and it was the most natural thing in the world that they should for themselves have sought the relief where they did seek it. A thousand arguments were ready at their hands; but the trouble was the country could not put itself in their place, and hence the universal voice of condemnation with which it was greeted.

proposed that the whole subject of the movement of freight at all seasons of the year, and by every method of carriage, will be fully discussed at this meeting. Perhaps it is unnecessary to say that the meeting proposed follows the forthcoming report of Senator Windom's special committee on this subject. The Senators who compose that committee have given faithful and unflinching attention to the investigation of freight, in all its varied phases, in the several States, and by the different modes and routes, during the past summer and autumn, and have collected a vast amount of information upon the subject. Their report, which is now in the hands of the committee, will, no doubt, afford evidence for the intelligent consideration of the questions involved in the present action of Congress, and will show the possibility of the reduction. However, the discussion and agitation of this question of cheap transportation and cheap freight can do no harm. In considering it all views of sections and all conflicting interests should be subordinated to the grand result of the cheap movement of freight, which is the great desideratum of the country.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The first attempt of the House at a solution of the financial difficulties which confronts the Treasury and the country is anything but satisfactory. The action of that body Monday was simply childish. If the House had been organized upon the basis of the Pickwick club we could possibly account for its extraordinary performance on Monday last, but since it is not, we confess to a utter inability to see either rhyme or reason in its proceedings.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

It is impossible to reconcile these conflicting forces. No theory can be added in their support which would hold good anywhere outside the walls of a lunatic asylum. If one was right, the other was certainly wrong, and if the third was sound and sensible the others were ridiculous. The whole thing is a mere jumble of like trifling with a great and important question, involving so many of the vital interests of the country, that the spectacle will carry sorrow to the friends of the dominant party in the House, and be pointed to as another evidence of the indifference of members, or of their incompetency to perform the duties of the position.

Congressmen are well understood that this policy will not do, and that the country will not stand very much stupider, such as that which it was called upon to witness on the occasion to which we refer. We do not wish to be understood as blaming either Mr. Kelley or Mr. Hawley or Mr. Holman. The first mentioned has, we believe, the highest motives, and the last the best way out of present difficulties; but the only question Mr. Holman's sincerity, and Mr. Hawley meant well enough in the matter. What we especially complain of, and what the country will be certain to condemn, is the self-justification upon the part of the majority of the House who voted against the bill, and who failed to do so in regard to the effect of their votes in the way of demoralizing the public, inspiring a want of confidence and courage where courage and confidence are so much needed. If the House wishes to win the respect of the people, it will not repeat the nonsense and absurdity which it showed itself so thoroughly incapable of committing in the beginning of the week.

After an exhaustive debate the House yesterday concluded to postpone until March, the bill to provide an education fund from the proceeds of the sales of public lands. This action was superinduced from the objections constantly springing forth to the exclusive disposition of this source of revenue in the present monetary stringency. While the available receipts would not be sufficient to meet the needs of the Government, the plan only served to add to the public debt. The action was superinduced from the objections constantly springing forth to the exclusive disposition of this source of revenue in the present monetary stringency.

We claim, for these reasons, that we cannot consistently recommend to the President in commendation of his nomination. If the contents of the letter had been known to us weeks or months ago, it would not have influenced us against him. It appears to us today as if he had yesterday, as prematurely a man to be trusted in the highest and most responsible position. In these days of fraternal good feeling, when we have wanted unqualified stoniness to bloody-handed rebels, and when we have exalted even the Vice President of the Confederacy to undue prominence, we cannot afford to remember such a trifling affair as a man as Mr. Cushing. It is impossible at this time to give the full text of the letter referred to, but it was really, as we have said, a letter compared with the action of Mr. Cushing, and which has been exaggerated into unwarranted significance, we do not hesitate to assert. The personal friend in whose service it was written was a native of the South, and was returning to that section under conscientious conviction, no doubt, that duty called him thither. It was a real and not a mere letter, and a kindly one. Not one of the many thousands of people who may impulsively condemn it this morning would have refused to serve a friend under similar circumstances. Congressmen and politicians of every grade, private citizens, and in short, people of every kind, were separated from each other at that time with mutual respect or with mutual recriminations. When the act is analyzed, not in the light of partisan zeal or under the promptings of personal interest, it appears to have been a passing courtesy, the omission of which would have been inexcusable. Surely if no greater regard is shown to the central of the bill, not that members of Congress are not entitled to the compensation they claimed, or that they did not have the clear constitutional right to do what they did; but the time was inopportune. The people were sorely pinched for money; the working-man, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man alike felt the stringency in the money market. Congressmen felt it also, and it was the most natural thing in the world that they should for themselves have sought the relief where they did seek it. A thousand arguments were ready at their hands; but the trouble was the country could not put itself in their place, and hence the universal voice of condemnation with which it was greeted.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The House yesterday passed the salary bill as it came from the Senate, going back so far as members of Congress are concerned, to the old compensation. This is a graceful submission upon the part of the House to public opinion and the wishes of their constituents, and the only cause of regret about the whole matter is that it was not done long ago. A great and grave mistake was made in the handling of the bill, not that members of Congress are not entitled to the compensation they claimed, or that they did not have the clear constitutional right to do what they did; but the time was inopportune. The people were sorely pinched for money; the working-man, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man alike felt the stringency in the money market. Congressmen felt it also, and it was the most natural thing in the world that they should for themselves have sought the relief where they did seek it. A thousand arguments were ready at their hands; but the trouble was the country could not put itself in their place, and hence the universal voice of condemnation with which it was greeted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED.
25 BARRAGE, and a large stock of goods, at 1000 Pennsylvania street, near the corner of 10th street.
25 BARRAGE, and a large stock of goods, at 1000 Pennsylvania street, near the corner of 10th street.

TEN PER CENT OFF.

TO REDUCE STOCK.
LADIES' GENTS' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND SHOES.
100 CLOTHES, and a large stock of goods, at 1000 Pennsylvania street, near the corner of 10th street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL PAINTING AND ENGRAVING CO.
25 BARRAGE, and a large stock of goods, at 1000 Pennsylvania street, near the corner of 10th street.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DELEGATES WILL REGISTER AT THE
HOTEL MONTICELLO, 10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS.
ELIZABETH H. HARRIS, 10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY, C. A. FOSTER, D.D., FOR
DENTISTRY, C. A. FOSTER, D.D., FOR

DR. M. S. BROWN.

DENTIST.
1215 Pennsylvania Avenue, between
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

BROKERS.

NOBLES & MIDDLTON.
BOND AGENTS AND SOLD.
DISTRICT BOND & SPECIALTY.

DON'T PAY YOUR TAXES.

FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS OR SEVERAGE.
UNTIL YOU HAVE CONSULTED
DICKSON & PATTERSON,

DRY GOODS.

WINTER DRY GOODS.
WINTER DRY GOODS, and a large stock of goods, at 1000 Pennsylvania street, near the corner of 10th street.

TEN PER CENT OFF.

TO REDUCE STOCK.
LADIES' GENTS' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND SHOES.
100 CLOTHES, and a large stock of goods, at 1000 Pennsylvania street, near the corner of 10th street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL PAINTING AND ENGRAVING CO.
25 BARRAGE, and a large stock of goods, at 1000 Pennsylvania street, near the corner of 10th street.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DELEGATES WILL REGISTER AT THE
HOTEL MONTICELLO, 10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS.
ELIZABETH H. HARRIS, 10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY, C. A. FOSTER, D.D., FOR
DENTISTRY, C. A. FOSTER, D.D., FOR

DR. M. S. BROWN.

DENTIST.
1215 Pennsylvania Avenue, between
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

BROKERS.

NOBLES & MIDDLTON.
BOND AGENTS AND SOLD.
DISTRICT BOND & SPECIALTY.

DON'T PAY YOUR TAXES.

FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS OR SEVERAGE.
UNTIL YOU HAVE CONSULTED
DICKSON & PATTERSON,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR NEW YEAR.
Warren Cheate & Co's.
Warren Cheate & Co's, 10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GO TO TEEL'S.
10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GO TO TEEL'S.
10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT.

PARKER'S.
10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WESLEY'S FINE FRENCH PRINTS.
10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WESLEY'S FINE FRENCH PRINTS.
10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WESLEY'S FINE FRENCH PRINTS.
10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

JAMES P. TOPHAM & CO.

WESLEY'S FINE FRENCH PRINTS.
10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

WESLEY'S FINE FRENCH PRINTS.
10th and 11th streets, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, next.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1874.